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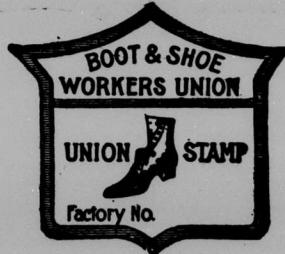
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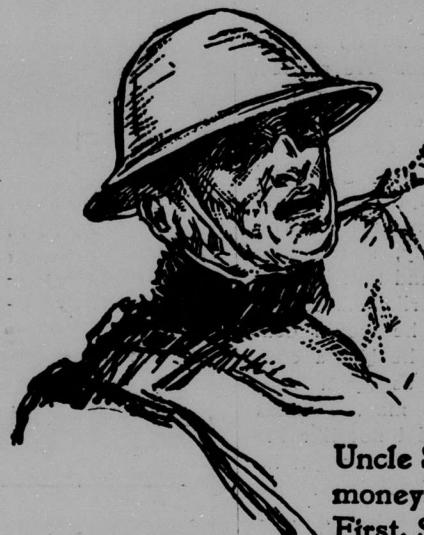
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LOAN, AND LET'S PUT IT OVER WITH A BANG.

A BANG THAT WILL ECHO 'ROUND THE WORLD.

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KAISER BILL AND HIS HORDE OF MURDERING HUNS.

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BUY, BUY, BUY.

THAT'S ME.

Liberty-Loan-fully yours,

Geo M. Cohen.

This Space Subscribed to Winning the War by



CARLTON'S SCHEME EXPOSED.

By G. E. Secour.

History of the secret workings of corporation heads in their endeavors to retain control of the workers is always of interest to the men and women who earn their salt by the sweat of their brows and the toil of their hands. Of particular interest at this time are the inside facts as to the tactics adopted by the Western Union Telegraph Company in its desperate attempts to hoodwink the Government and keep its employees in a state of subjection during the period of war.

In its efforts to administer a lasting defeat to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the only organization that legitimately represents the commercial telegraph workers of the United States and Canada, the Western Union Telegraph Company under the direction of its president, Newcombe Carlton, organized an association of Western Union employees, representing to the Government that this association was a labor union in every sense of the word. And now the inside workings of this hand-made union have been exposed by two of the men who were active in its organization.

It has been definitely established that the many press dispatches that appeared in daily newspapers throughout the United States, some few weeks ago, telling of the loyalty of Western Union employees and embodying purported telegrams conveying to Congress expressions of satisfaction with existing conditions, were the brain-children of the Western Union press agent in the city of Chicago. All other anti-union stories that appeared in the daily press, directly affecting the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, also originated in the company's publicity bureau in the Windy City.

J. A. Hickey, a plant chief in the New York office of the Western Union, and the chosen elector of the Walker street employees to name a delegate to attend the Carlton Kultur Klub convention, held in Chicago, relates in an inimitable manner the story of the movement in New York. He says:

"I happened to be the elector of that W. U. Club organized by Mr. Carlton for the Western Union employees at 24 Walker street, and I named Ray G. Miller to go to Chicago as a delegate to represent us. While Miller was in Chicago I was flooded with literature to put out among the employees. I look out for the multiplex machines, running down the bugs, etc. They call me a plant chief and believe me, I am some planter."

"On the very first day of the convention Superintendent Haig called me into his office. He told me he had a little circular neostyled and wanted me to distribute it among the employees with my signature attached. The title of this little falsehood was 'Do Not Rock the Boat.' I handed it back to Haig telling him we were not sailors and his statement did not represent the sentiment of the employees. He did not agree with me. He, however, did not press me and I supposed the incident closed.

"That afternoon they had a special wire cut into Chicago for me while the convention was in session. They sent me a resolution which was supposed to have been adopted by the New York employees at a meeting over which I was supposed to have presided. I was ordered to sign it. I assigned it—to an ash can.

"That meeting at 24 Walker street was hot stuff. Everyone declined to accept the nomination for president until finally John Bailey, a porter, was put up. Inasmuch as he was not to be found in the room the legality of his election was questioned. Some one said he was around as he had just been seen sweeping up the room a few minutes before. Finally Assistant Chief Operator Cavanaugh was nominated and accepted the presidency of the local."

Ray G. Miller, New York's delegate to the Chicago convention of the K. K. K., tells briefly and straightforwardly of the actual happenings before and during the convention:

"We have been trying for a long time to organize into the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, but have had a great deal of opposition in our endeavor," says Mr. Miller. "When the announcement came out about the Western Union Association I thought it was a good opportunity to organize the Western Union employees into a regular union but when I got to Chicago and saw the kind of people that were there I knew it was a hopeless case. Before going to Chicago a committee of three of us asked Mr. Carlton whether he would give the employees a labor organization run by the employees and if they would be permitted to draw up a constitution to include a strike clause. He replied, 'Why, certainly. It is an employees' organization and while I am not in favor of strong measures it might be necessary in some cases.'

"His talk along these lines was very good and we thought we would be an employees' union. At the convention in Chicago, Mr. Carlton, who appeared there quite mysteriously, stated that such a committee called on him and that he told them that they could put in a strike clause but that he did not tell them that he would deal with them if they did. He said he had a constitution already drawn up for us by a very prominent and capable telegraph man, Thomas Brennan. I told Mr. Carlton I did not like his statement and asked him whether he thought he was dealing with ten-year-old school boys. He replied that if I did not like it I could quit. I told him he was mistaken and that I could not quit; that I was not a jack of all trades; that I spent 15 years in the telegraph business, that it was the only work I could do and that I proposed to make it a decent job for a white man to work at.

"We all know what a success the association has turned out to be. There were no men at the Chicago convention to make it a success. I can safely say that our only hope is in the C. T. U. A. We now have a golden opportunity to get what is coming to us; not to gouge the company. We always had the feeling that they ought to get a fair interest on their money, but we mean to get our just rights and we are going to get them. Ours is a just cause; we have President Wilson on our side, not because he is a friend of one side or the other, but because he is a friend of the worker as much as of the capitalist and has honest judgment. All we have to do is stick to him and he will get us out of this."

Organization among the telegraph workers of the country is progressing with great strides now that the obstacles to unionism have been effectively removed. Every large city in the United States is a commercial telegraph center of more or less importance and it is in these centers of activity that noticeable increases in the ranks of union telegraph workers is being made with the passing of each twenty-four hours of time.

Particularly noticeable is the constantly increasing number of applications for membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union being received from employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company. On the Pacific Coast the organization movement has been somewhat slow in gathering momentum but the wheels are slowly beginning to revolve, gaining in speed a little each day.

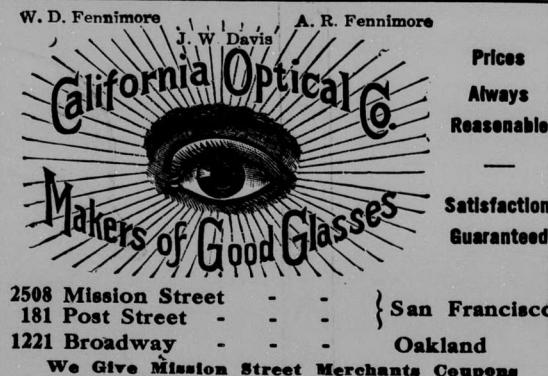
Los Angeles and surrounding towns now enjoy a membership that embraces over sixty per cent of the telegraphers and allied workers employed by both companies. The results secured at the rally held on September 15th were most satisfactory and those from the Western Union who were received into the ranks of organized labor on that day have been actively working among



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their fellow employees, keeping a steady stream of applications rolling into the offices of the District Councils.

This applies especially to San Francisco, where the officers of Liberty District Council No. 77 have been meeting with most gratifying success in their work of organization among Western Union employees. Three of the most aggressive Western Union employees in the City of the Golden Gate, recognized leaders among their fellows, have been received into the C. T. U. A. The acceptance of the principles of unionism by these three men has resulted in wholesale demands for application blanks from Western Union employees. Many employed in the local office of that company have expressed their determination to appear at the next open meeting of the union telegraph workers, scheduled for Sunday afternoon, September 29th, in San Francisco Labor Temple, and to urge the attendance also of those of their co-workers who still hold some fear of reprisal on the part of their direct superiors.

Every union man and every union woman, not only in the State of California but in every other State composing the Union, should work for and support the efforts of the union telegraph workers. Unionists everywhere should take it upon themselves to support the labor movement in the telegraphs by taking advantage of each and every opportunity to preach the cause of unionism to those of their acquaintance who are employed in the telegraph industry.

The labor movement in the United States has made wonderful progress in the past few years and particularly so since the entrance of the United States into the European war. The one golden opportunity to organize has presented itself and that labor has not been backward in taking advantage of this opportunity is evidenced by the phenomenal growth of the organizations representing the many crafts and industries of the country.

The telegraphers, held in virtual bondage for years, are asserting themselves. They are determined to be a part of the labor movement. They are necessary to the labor movement and its ultimate unrestricted and unfettered success. Let the labor movement in its entirety support and assist the telegraph workers to the limit of its resources and abilities. The final results will be worth the effort in every way.

WASTE.

By Henry A. McAnarney.

Why drive a nail with two blows of the hammer when one will suffice? That second blow is waste—waste that quickly wears down. It is useless expenditure of vital energy. Every worker in the land is a storehouse of energy. He must safeguard it, protect it, nurture it; not for the sake of doing the task of two workers poorly, but to do well the work of one. The worker who labors diligently every working day, conscientiously performing his duty without injury to himself, without endangering his health, without dissipating his vitality, is a bulwark of the Nation.

His very steadfastness is a moral force in his community; his stamina a constant rebuke to the idler and the shirker.

Idleness is waste.

Shirking is waste, multiplied tenfold. These are times when the idler or the shirker is not wanted; these are days when every worker must carry his full share of responsibility, when each blow of the hammer must be made to count, when every one must conserve his strength, bank his energy.

He must hold his reserve force in readiness to enter the line.

That may be the essential element needed to win the war.

You can never find pure metal or mettle until you eliminate baseness.

A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY.

While crossing the Atlantic on the outward journey, the Labor Mission was afforded an opportunity of witnessing the spirit which animates the high army officers. On board was a regiment of engineers, the colonel being an officer of the regular army who had been in the country's service for many years.

It was decided to give an entertainment for the soldiers in one of the dining rooms, ample talent among the civilian passengers being available. Inasmuch as our boys in khaki were leaving home to fight in defense of our democratic institutions, and the Labor Mission was visiting Europe for the purpose of assisting in maintaining safe, sane and patriotic policies on the part of the labor movement in the nations of our Allies, it was thought advisable that some of the labor representatives should speak during the entertainment, relative to the attitude of American labor towards the war. The chairman and secretary of the Labor Mission were invited to deliver these addresses.

On descending to the lower deck, where the entertainment was to be given, it was found that the program was in charge of one of the captains, who on several occasions, while walking the deck or lounging in the smoking room, had referred in a somewhat uncomplimentary manner to organized labor.

For reasons which were never divulged, the program was run off without an opportunity being given to either the chairman or secretary of the Mission to speak to the soldiers. The following day it came to the colonel's attention and shortly afterwards, the captain responsible for the situation which had been created, was instructed by the colonel to proceed immediately to the lounging room and publicly apologize to the chairman and to the secretary for his attitude, as well as for the slight which he had cast upon the Labor Mission. The captain made as complete an apology as could be desired.

It was not the apology so much as the colonel's attitude and the influence which the incident had both upon the soldiers and upon the other passengers. It gave to our boys in khaki the knowledge that no officer would be permitted to cast reflections upon organized labor or upon the mass of the workers from whom the bulk of our soldiers must come. It forced upon the other officers the knowledge that they would not be permitted to say or do anything which would create, in the soldiers' minds, the thought that one group of Americans was better than another, or that the trade-union movement could be slighted because it was composed exclusively of wage earners.

It was not a pleasant experience for the captain, but it was a most wholesome one, and it left in the passengers' minds, and in the hearts of the Labor Mission, the conviction that the high officers of the American Expeditionary Forces had a thorough grasp of the democratic principles and institutions which the Stars and Stripes symbolize.—"Molders' Journal."

DEATHS.

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Richard V. Fernandez of the musicians, James T. McCarthy of the stereotypers, Michael Eoley of the structural iron workers.

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MICHAEL CASEY RETURNS.

Michael Casey, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters' International Union, has returned to San Francisco after a trip to Chicago and return by way of Portland, Oregon. He reports considerable success in bringing about an amalgamation of railway and express drivers in Chicago with the brotherhood of teamsters. He found the East very busy with war activities, and very few controversies between capital and labor to interfere. As important as the West may believe itself to be, hardly no attention or credit is bestowed upon what happens here by the Eastern press. San Francisco prides itself on being foremost in many lines of war activities. Though this be true, the rest of the country seems to know nothing about it, each locality seeming intently bent upon singing its own praises. Owing to the publicity work of the immediate friends of Thomas J. Mooney, there seems to be a very decided opinion among labor men in the East, unfavorable to California. On the other hand, the revelations in the I. W. W. cases at Chicago and the recent bomb explosion have inflamed the general public of the East which does not know how to discriminate between the activities of organized labor and the anarchistic organizations. The activities of the American Federation of Labor and of Samuel Gompers and the Labor Mission, however, is having a good influence and a tendency to make the public understand better the principles for which organized labor is contending in its various endeavors to obtain justice and recognition for the workers.

HOUSE PASSES MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

Minimum wages of \$3 per day for civil employees, exclusive of those in the postal service, who have been in the service for two years or more, are provided in the bill passed by the House last Wednesday and sent to the Senate. More than 66,000 persons will be affected according to Congressman John I. Nolan, who has fathered the bill for several sessions. If passed by the Senate and signed by the President the bill will become effective at the beginning of next fiscal year. Where persons are employed by the hour the wage would be 37½ cents an hour, or if employed by the month \$90 a month, or by the year, \$1080.

FIREMEN TO AFFILIATE.

Application of San Francisco Firemen for a charter from the American Federation of Labor has been forwarded to the executive council of that body at Washington, D. C. The request was made through the David Scannell Club of 830 members. If the charter is granted, to which there can be no reasonable objection, this will be the 104th city having firemen organized under the American Federation of Labor.

POLICEMEN NOT ELIGIBLE.

John O. Walsh, local organizer for the American Federation of Labor, reports having received instructions from Secretary Frank Morrison informing him that policemen are not entitled to receive charters for affiliation to that body. This unsettles effort to organize San Francisco policemen.

BILL POSTERS RECEIVE INCREASE.

The negotiations of Bill Posters' Union with their employers for an increase in wages which threatened to bring about a strike have resulted in the adoption and ratification of a proposal to raise the wages of all concerned 50 cents per day, effective September 1st, and a proposal to meet again in conference January 1, 1919, for the consideration of the rest of the requested one dollar a day increase.

BOTTLERS' UNION.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293 has changed its name to Bottlers' Union, in order to cover its new jurisdiction which takes in also bottlers of soft drinks. The soft drink workers are being taken in by all the brewery trades in great numbers.

TRANSFER DRIVERS GET RAISE.

The California Transfer and Storage Association has granted to the teamsters in the employ of its members an increase in wages of fifty cents a day. Overtime rates are 75 to 85 cents per hour. The men are engaged in the transfer and storage of pianos, furniture and baggage.

BAKERS SEEKING INCREASE.

Bakers' Union No. 24 of San Francisco and Bakers No. 19 of Alameda County are seeking an increase in wages of one dollar per day, to take effect October 1st. A committee is negotiating with the employers for the establishment of a uniform wage on both sides of the bay.

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NEED FOR HEALTH INSURANCE.

By Richard Caverly.

The following figures taken from National Industrial Conference Board, issued May, 1918.

In legislative discussion of the subject in this country chief emphasis has been laid on the desirability of compensation for sickness rather than on its prevention; yet the wisdom of preventing any loss which can economically be avoided is indisputable. Complete elimination of the losses arising from sickness is not practicable, but if a comprehensive program of sickness prevention can be made to yield substantial results from a reasonable expenditure it should be adopted. A first step is to obtain a definite idea as to the extent of sickness and how far it is practically preventable. Then an estimate of the cost can be made and its justification determined.

Comprehensive figures as to the extent of sickness are not available. A British statistician, Farr, has made an estimate that for every death there are, on the average, two persons constantly sick. On the basis of the annual death rate in the United States in recent years—about 14 per 1000—such an estimate would indicate that about 3 per cent of our population is constantly disabled by sickness and that on the average every man, woman and child loses more than ten days per year through illness.

With respect to the duration of illness, the Rochester survey showed that 50 per cent of those who were sick had been incapacitated a year or more; the Boston survey showed 41.2 per cent; and the surveys made in Pennsylvania cities, 24.7 per cent. In Rochester 59.3 per cent of individuals too sick to work were found to have been ill for more than 26 weeks; in Boston, 59.1 per cent; in Philadelphia (white persons), 28.9 per cent; in North Carolina, 32.9 per cent; in most of the other surveys over 30 per cent.

The foregoing figures cover the entire population studied. For 376,573 persons 15 years of age and over covered in these surveys the average loss of time was 8.4 days per year, or 6.9 working days, based on 300 working days per year. Females showed on the average a slightly higher rate of disability than males.

If the sickness rates disclosed by these surveys for persons 15 years of age and over hold for the industrial population of the entire country, the annual wage loss for 40,000,000 workers from sickness may be conservatively estimated at from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000.

A similar examination of the records of 72,410 applicants for service in the United States Navy for 1914 shows that 76 per cent were rejected. Of the total number of rejections 14.97 per cent were due to defective vision, 8.61 per cent to defective teeth, 10.77 per cent to flat-feet, 7.48 per cent to deformities, and 5.79 per cent to heart affections. Study of the rejections from a group of applicants numbering 73,028 for the same service in 1915 showed practically the same causes and proportions as in 1914.

Such figures disclose an unmistakably widespread prevalence of physical disability among a class of our population which should be in its prime. Surely, if the physical condition of these applicants disqualified them for service in the Navy, such conditions would constitute a handicap to them in other lines of work, also.

While the problem of sickness and physical disability affects the entire population, it is of particular concern to industry. In practically every branch of industry disease and disability cast their baneful influence. In the case of garment workers, for instance, studies by the U. S. Public Health Service show that nearly 3 per cent of males between the age of 20 and 44 years were affected by arteriosclerosis, a similar proportion by kidney diseases and nearly 2 per cent by valvular disease of the heart. Similar studies of male food handlers for approximately the same age groups showed that about 7 per cent had organic heart disease, 3½ per cent diseases of

the arteries, over 2 per cent cirrhosis of the liver, and a similar percentage some form of kidney disease.

When physical defects as well as diseases are included, the proportions run very much higher. For instance, of 800 bakers examined in New York for the Army and Navy, 57 per cent had some disease or defect; of a similar number of tailors the percentage was nearly 63; of 203 printers and 1600 food handlers, it was only a little below 70. Of a group of 2086 male garment workers practically 100 per cent were affected by some disease or physical disability.

To say that the existence of any such great amount of ill-health and physical disability among the Nation's industrial workers is a serious matter is merely to state a truism. Even though these disabilities may not, at least in their earlier stages, cause extended absence from work, the tax thus imposed on efficiency must be a heavy one. Obviously maximum efficiency cannot be obtained from a force of workers one-fourth of whom are suffering from such disabilities as defective vision, nasal disorders, and deformities, or whose health is being steadily sapped by tuberculosis, alcoholism, or venereal disease.

In the case of feeble-mindedness and venereal disease, industry clearly is the victim rather than the culprit. In an appointment of the cost of dealing with these problems, whether by prevention or relief, this fundamental fact must be definitely recognized.

Furthermore, it should be appreciated that industry is concerned not alone with the sickness and physical disability of workers actually employed. For instance, an industrial manager who fancies that an excessive infant mortality or morbidity rate is no concern of his takes an extremely narrow view. It is from the infants of the present that the workers of the future must be recruited. Infant conservation is but another phase of industrial preparedness. Yet of all deaths in the United States, those of infants under one year of age comprise one-sixth, and fully half of these are held to be preventable. In addition, a vast number of defects and ills which impair efficiency later in life have their origin in early childhood and could be prevented by proper treatment at that time.

UTAH AND WYOMING BACK MOONEY.

By Ed. Gammons.

The Utah and Wyoming labor press contain a lot of publicity on the latest developments in the Mooney case and the defense field representatives there report that there is unlimited enthusiasm among the workers of both states. The Utah State Federation of Labor has circularized every affiliated union requesting financial support for the defense and the central body of the United Mine Workers of Wyoming has taken similar action. W. D. Patterson of the Berkeley Carpenters' Union is in charge of the propaganda in that district.

Israel Weinberg is back in his old city, Cleveland, Ohio, and is addressing the principal labor bodies in Cleveland and vicinity. His efforts have been very successful and quite a sum of money has rewarded his efforts. He is very popular in his new field, where he organized a Jewish Carpenters' Union shortly after his arrival in the United States and he is being featured and photoed by the newspapers of Cleveland till "Izzy" is getting sick of his prominence.

The International Workers' Defense League has returned the \$15,000 worth of Liberty Bonds donated as bail for Rena Mooney by the different unions of the bay district, Judge Dunne having absolutely refused to accept them. The league is now engaged in securing \$30,000 worth of property to replace the cash now on deposit.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

Bolshevik control in portions of Russia re-
sulted in just what we expected in the beginning
it would result in. Conditions now are just on
a parity with those that maintain in the jungles
among wild animals. The powerful devour the
weak. Kill, kill, kill is the rule.

Each circle formed in the interest of a partic-
ular reform expands toward the others, until all
meet and merge in one great body, constituting
a purchasing power quickened by conscience, di-
rected by intelligence and concentrated with un-
erringing precision. The union label shop card and
button performs this function in the labor move-
ment.

Organized labor has agreed to abide by the
decisions of the War Labor Board as a means
of continuing industrial peace during the strenuous
period of the war as a means of winning the
war, and the man or group of men, employer or
employee, who refuses to accept the decision of
that board interferes with the prosecution of the
war. Labor will keep its agreements and those
who refuse to comply with this requirement
should not be tolerated.

Samuel Gompers has again demonstrated his
worth. He has lined up the English labor move-
ment solidly behind the policies of the American
Federation of Labor with regard to the war, and
this he has done in spite of the fact that such
characters as Arthur Henderson have been for
a long time advocating a contrary course in the
British Isles. Gompers is one of the most far-
seeing men in the labor movement of the world
and time nearly always demonstrates the wisdom
of following his advice. He is frequently criti-
cised, but his critics are rarely, if ever, his equal
in mental equipment. The American labor move-
ment is safe while following his guidance.

Every citizen of the United States ought to
feel that his individual efforts are necessary if we
are to win the war. Germany has organized
every particle of her resources, her man power,
her woman power, her machinery of production
of all kinds with the single purpose of winning
the war in view and if we hope to meet and beat
her we can only do so by every human being
in this country viewing the fight as a personal
one and directing every effort toward aiding the
Government in prosecuting the war. No citizen
is justified in taking it easy these days. Tireless
energy and willingness to make sacrifices in the
interest of the Nation are the needs of the time.

:-: A Problem to be Met :-:

There are many problems with which the people of this country will have to deal after the close of the war and for which preparations must be made in advance of that time, some of them of a permanent character, while others are of but temporary significance, yet all of which will exercise a more or less strong influence upon the welfare of the inhabitants of the United States, but particularly those of small incomes. Among these may be mentioned as of first importance the great rise in the cost of food products unless something is done to head off such a condition of affairs.

At the present time a very large percentage of the population of Europe is being underfed, this being especially true of Eastern Europe, of Finland, Bohemia, Poland and many of the Russian provinces. We have heard the statement made that there is not a child under four years of age alive in Poland today, there being practically no births and the younger children having starved to death. Whether this is literally true, of course, we do not know, but we are sure the people of Poland as a whole have been hungry for a long time.

No legislation has been passed as yet looking to a continuation of food control or direction after the close of the war in this country, and it is certain that some legislation looking to conservation and regulation must be had unless the workers and others of small incomes are to suffer dire privations.

When the war closes and the hungry population of Europe is again given the opportunity to communicate with the rest of the world, and the channels of trade are again opened up, those among them who have the money to buy will be sure to come into the market and bid for all kinds of food products after their long siege of privation, for hungry men will be fed no matter what the cost when the chance is available. This competition for the limited food products of the world will furnish the greedy profiteers with favorable conditions for boosting prices sky-high.

What are the people going to do to avert this condition of affairs? What can they do? What are the means available to them to protect themselves against privations and possible starvation?

The problem will be one of national scope. No single state can possibly deal with it under our form of government wherein the power to regulate interstate and international commerce is vested entirely in the Federal Government. Our Congress up to date has done nothing whatever to meet the situation, and it is one that we must find a solution for before the close of the war or we will be in the clutches of greed before we know it. The people should do some thinking in this connection and our legislative representatives should be informed of every possible means of avoiding such a disaster in order that they may the more readily legislate intelligently on the subject.

Some of the remedies for the prospective difficulty that suggest them-
selves may be mentioned. It might be well to establish for a limited period
of time some rigid scheme of national control over food products and food
prices in order to hold the profiteer in check. It might also be advisable to
provide embargoes against the exporting of food products of certain kinds,
totally excluding some and limiting the volume of others as occasion may dictate.

Of course we have no desire to prevent the hungry people of Europe from
getting food after the war, but charity begins at home, and if someone must go
hungry for a time until production is again brought to the point of sufficiency,
then, it seems to us, it is the duty of our Government to protect its own people
rather than to leave both them and the population of Europe at the mercy of
the greedmonger by permitting a wild and unregulated scramble for the limited
products that will be available.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The following appeal to American labor is addressed by W. M. Hughes, the famous Australian political leader, who believes that upon the work of American machinists, farmers, and shipbuilders depends victory for the Allies:

"Workers of America, we are in the greatest of all wars. It is a people's war, a fight for democracy and liberty, which we must fight out to a finish. There is no other honorable way. The future of labor depends on victory, and victory depends as much on the workers as on the soldiers actually fighting in the field. More than all, it depends on the workers of America, the men building ships, making munitions, providing for the soldiers over there."

"You are the great army of skilled workers whom Germany fears most of all. You are pacemakers in the great race against time. Upon you the eyes of the world are turned; on you rests a tremendous responsibility. Not only the millions of American soldiers, but the soldiers of all the Allies look to you to see them through to that victory for which they are fighting so heroically."

"Workers of America, to you has come a great opportunity. You have the power to render a lasting service to the cause of liberty and democracy. The cause of militarism is a deadly menace to America, to democracy, and to labor. If Germany triumphs, labor and democracy must fall. Be up and doing!"

Congress will be able to pass a constitutional child labor law, in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court on the first Federal law, according to Prof. Thomas I. Parkinson, director of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund, Columbia University. Mr. Parkinson has drafted a new bill which has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Keating as a war measure and which is printed in full in the current number of the "Child Labor Bulletin." "If this measure should be adopted," says Mr. Parkinson, "it would effectively control the premature and excessive employment of children during the war and would permit of careful study of the whole situation as a basis for permanent legislation to take the place of the original act. Indeed it might happen that a war measure would be effective until a favorable opportunity is presented for a review by the Supreme Court of its decision." The "Bulletin" presents important data showing the effect of the war on the children of the belligerent countries. The past few months have seen a startling increase in the amount of child labor in this country. In some states the number of work permits issued to children in two months has exceeded the number ever before issued in an entire year. The efforts that England and other countries are now making to correct conditions due to neglect of the children in the first years of the war are reviewed in the "Bulletin." A timely article deals with "Rural Child Welfare and the Red Cross," by Mabel Brown Ellis. Miss Ellis looks upon the Home Service Division of the American Red Cross as affording an unusual opportunity for the collection and presentation of data on rural social conditions, about which very little accurate material has hitherto been available. The National Child Labor Committee presents a further study of rural school attendance, following its survey in Oklahoma. A survey has recently been completed in Alabama, and the first of the studies to be published is on the subject of school attendance and child labor in the rural communities, by Eva Joffe.

WIT AT RANDOM

Ensign Paul Perez, formerly well known to the screen, is back from another trip to Europe with a brand new seasick story. An amateur navigator making his first trip across is the victim and the first day out he was in the throes of the mal-est mal de mer extant when the ship surgeon visited him in the stateroom.

"What's the matter?" was the latter's callous query.

"O-o-oh," was the only response as the young navy man rolled over in agony.

"Come, get up," derided the surgeon, grinning unfeelingly. "The ship's been submarine and will sink in ten minutes."

"Ten minutes?" the sick man protested feebly. "Can't you make it any sooner?"—New York "Morning Telegraph."

(Tale from the Diary of a Kitchen Police):
"Seated one day at the 'organ,'

I was weary and ill at ease,
I was grinding up hash for supper
With the 'organ' between my knees.

I do not know what I was grinding
Or what I was dreaming then,
But I struck what seem to be the remains
Of a lately lamented hen.

"Great Heavens!" I cried, "'tis a chicken,'
With my hand on my fevered head.
We ordered the leg of a steer for hash
And they sent us a Leghorn instead."

"Alas for the dear old 'organ,'
They broke it apart with a pick,
The mess sergeant stood with a tear in his eye
As they hauled out a piece of a stick.

"Found at last!" and he clasped to his bosom
The lost cord of maple and ash.
Some son of a gun put the camp on the bum
When he put all my wood in the hash."

— "The Stars and Stripes."

"Near the track, just outside of Newburgh," says a lady passenger, "there has been erected a sort of miniature gallows. Cruel hooks extend from a strong beam which has been driven into the ground. And painted on the post is the horrid sign:

HANG FROGS HERE.

"When I catch them at their fiendish practices, I shall report them to the proper authorities."—"Railroad Trainman."

"Reasonin' wif a man can't always be depended on to prevent a fight," said Uncle Eben. "Gittin' de worst of an argument is mighty liable to make a weak-minded person so mad dat he pulls a razor."—Washington "Star."

"You there in overalls," shouted the cross-examining lawyer, "how much are you paid for telling untruths?"

"Less than you are," retorted the witness, "or you'd be in overalls, too."—Boston "Transcript."

English officers and men still experience difficulties with the language at the front. Recently an officer, seeing a swarm of bees settled near his billet, rushed to adjacent cottages to inform the residents. But explain verbally he could not. So, taking paper and pencil, he drew a rough sketch of a hive, and then wagged his fingers in what he thought the correct wing-like way. It was a failure, so he sketched a number of bees, and buzzed a beesome buzz. Thereupon the cottagers, together with one consent, bolted to their dugouts, believing that he meant hostile aircraft overhead.—London "Daily Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

LEND AS THEY FIGHT!

The Government of the United States asks you for a loan—all you can spare—to make up a total of Six Billion Dollars.

This money is necessary to keep those boys fighting in France—to keep them well fed, well armed and fully supplied with ammunition.

If you lend as they fight, victory will come, and if you lend as willingly victory will come quickly.

The road to Berlin begins in America—pave it with Liberty Dollars.

Our soldiers are giving their lives to open the road to Berlin. They can never succeed in their undertaking without the bountiful help of your Liberty Dollar.

The road they are traveling begins not in France but here in America. All along its lengthening way there must be tireless workers. The victorious end will never be won unless you send a never-ending stream of supplies along the hard road.

The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented. Your money must sustain that effort until Victory is Won.

Subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan.
Go to your nearest savings bank and
BUY YOUR LIMIT.

TWO LETTERS TO A MOTHER.

Seldom has the difference between the causes for which America and Germany are fighting been illustrated more forcibly than in two letters to mothers who sacrificed their sons to their country.

Abraham Lincoln's letter of sympathy and condolence to the widow Bixby, who gave five sons to the Nation's cause in the Civil War, is known wherever the English language is spoken. It speaks from the great heart of the martyred President and breathes democracy in every line.

A contrast appears in a letter from the Kaiser to a German woman, Mrs. Meter, of Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, who has lost nine sons in the present war. The two letters speak for themselves:

The Kaiser's Letter.

"His Majesty the Kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the Fatherland in the present war. His Majesty is immensely gratified by the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send his photograph, with frame and autograph signature."

Lincoln's Letter.

"Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I can not refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
George W. Lerond
Mike Fugel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Djeau
W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Board Meeting, September 24, 1918.

President Weber presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New member: Mrs. Jule Fitzpatrick, piano.

Readmitted: Miss M. C. Smith.

Transfers deposited: J. S. Coale, piano, 158, Marysville; Alfred Gasdorf, drums, 20, Denver; Russell G. Ellis, banjo, 214, New Bedford; Miss Ruth Jones, piano, 145, Vancouver. Courtesy extended R. A. Breck, saxophone, 12, Sacramento.

Transfers withdrawn: R. S. Hawcroft, T. C. Hunton.

Full members from transfer: Rudolf Patek, E. C. Dicke, Will H. Davis.

Dues and assessments, third quarter, to the amount of \$2.75, are due and payable on or before Monday, September 30th, this including a 50-cent assessment for relief committee picnic, payable to Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treas.

Special Price List Meeting.

The Board of Directors will hold a special meeting at the headquarters on Wednesday, October 2d, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the section of the price list which fixes a price to be charged for the wearing of tuxedo suits in theatres. This meeting is called according to the provision of the constitution which provides that a meeting may be called by petition of not less than 10 per cent of the membership. All who are interested in the matter should attend so that the Board of Directors may legislate to the satisfaction of all interested.

Oakland Branch Meeting.

Regular meeting of the Oakland Branch will be held in the headquarters, Blake Block, Twelfth and Washington streets, on Thursday, October 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.

"The Musical Emperor of France."

I promised to write some reminiscences, or properly called "reminisances," of my younger musical career, so here goes. I hate to tell tales out of school, but this is too good to keep and I'm sure that the hero of this episode will enjoy reading one of the idiosyncrasies of his youth. This war reminds me of the incident.

It was New Year's Eve, 1870-71, during the Prussian-Franco war, four of us young fellows were assembled at the room of one of us, on Kearny street, between California and Sacramento streets, to see the new year in. Our host, Charles Otto, a clerk in Sherman & Hyde's music store, had invited his brother, Isidore Franck and myself to partake of his hospitality and had provided refreshment galore, liquid and otherwise. So Isidore and I (who were playing at the time at Graf Litho's variety show, corner of Pine and Kearny streets), at the close of which, 12 midnight, we went to friend Otto's room, who received us with open arms and true hospitality and the celebration began. Eating, drinking, smoking, singing, speeches, etc., progressed till about 2 o'clock a. m., during which time we were jollying Isidore along in regard to the French getting beat in the war. Emperor Napoleon III had surrendered after the battle of Sedan, and the Prussians were besieging Paris, so Isidore could not stand our jollying any longer, got so enthused and got on top of the table and made a patriotic war speech (a little tremolo music, please), which he finished by saying, "I am Emperor of France," and then

collapsed. We took the new Emperor gently in our arms and laid him on the bed to dream of his new empire. Then the three of us left to see the sights of the town, and when we returned, at about 4 o'clock a. m., we found the new Musical Emperor of France lying on the floor between the dead soldiers (empty wine bottles); it never fazed him, he was dead to the world. So we put him on the bed again, to dream on, and I am sure his dream will come true that his dear "Alsace and Lorraine" will be restored shortly to France and then Isidore can sing the "Marseillaise" as he did that New Year's Eve, 1870-71. "Allous enfants de la patrie." It takes a long time but as the old saying is "Every dog has his day." In my next article I will write about Ponti Jobs in my younger days.

R. L. YANKE.

Liberty Loan Parade.

On Saturday night, September 28th, there will be a parade to usher in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. The committee in charge has been granted permission to use all the members of this local who may be at liberty on that evening, without charge. In times such as these everyone should do everything possible to help the "Boys over there." If you are not engaged on Saturday night get in touch with the office and help us out. Phone Park 84.

The following letter is reproduced from the issue of the "Christian Science Monitor" of September 16, 1918, and its comments on the action of the Milwaukee Theatrical Managers' Association in cutting down their orchestras under the guise of patriotism. The writer has stripped the covering from the skeleton and we see these men in their true colors. They bring home to us the truth of the saying that patriotism is the last refuge of the rascal:

Orchestras Go, Prices Stay.

To the Editor of the "Christian Science Monitor":

In reading an article in the "Christian Science Monitor" of Wednesday, August 28th, relative to 13 theatrical managers in Milwaukee who have shown their patriotism by reducing their orchestras to one man for each theatre, thereby saving the greater portion of \$135,000, the amount stated, as paid annually to their musicians, I wonder how they reimburse their patrons for the loss of their orchestras? Do they reduce the price of their admissions, an amount equivalent to the difference between the cost of one man per theatre and \$135,000 per year? If they are actuated solely by patriotic impulses and have not reduced the price of their admissions, surely they should be willing to subscribe this difference to the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A.

Theatrical managers in different parts of the country, have frequently "omitted" their orchestras, with various excuses to their patrons, but the patrons, in many instances, failed to see why they should be deprived of the music and still be asked to pay the usual price for their seats, as if there had been a first-class orchestra in attendance. The present world war offers, in many lines of business, opportunities to allow a few to make more money than heretofore and deprive others of their income, and of course the usual procedure is under the guise of patriotism; but if being patriotic in the estimation of these 13 gentlemen consists in pocketing, say a difference of perhaps \$85,000 per year and asking

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.	
W. A. Weber	President
Arthur Morey	Vice-President
J. N. Atkins	Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum	Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King	Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m.	Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less	Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall.	Telephone Park 45.
128, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.	128, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
George E. Williams	Secretary
L. N. Ritszu	Business Representative
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m.	Phone Oakland 2547.
Oakland Branch.	

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 140 MEMBERS

JACK ADAMS	ALFRED MOSCONI
MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	RALPH MURRAY
A. ANDERSON, JR.	E. MUSSO
H. F. ANDERSON	ED. NEWMARK
F. P. ANTHES	GEORGE A. NELSON
L. ARMBUSTER	E. A. OLMSSTEAD
C. E. ARRIOLA	VIGO OLSEN
PAUL ASCH	J. L. PAQUET
EARL BARKER	HUGO PAPER
W. A. BECKER	H. C. PAYSON
A. E. BERING	JOHN PELGEN
IVAN BLACK	IRVING PERKINS
D. H. BROOKS	L. PERKINS
PERCY A. BROWN	E. E. PERRICO
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L. E. CARMICHAEL	HARRY POOLEY
A. W. CARLSON	JACK PRINCE
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C. W. CHURCH	C. RATTI
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HAROLD DAVIS	L. W. REYNOLDS
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CHARLES D. DOWSKI	HERBERT RILEY
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L. L. EDGAR	EUGENE ROSE
RALPH ELIASER	J. L. RUDDICK
GEO. ELKINS	E. RUSSELL
THOS. EWALD	ENSIGN F. L. RUSSELL
VERNON FERRY	M. SALVATORE
MAX FIRESTONE	S. SAVANT
FRANK FRAGALE	VINCENT SCHIPILLITI
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	JOHN SCHIPILLITI
ED. GAGE	V. M. SCHOTT
A. J. GIACOMINI	F. P. SEARCH
E. GULDE	CHAS. SEIGER
WALLACE HAWORTH	J. H. SELTENRICH
GLEN HAYDON	JEAN SHANIS
R. J. HAYES	RALPH SHANIS
M. HERTZ	JEROME A. SIMON
R. HEROLD	B. F. SMITH
THOS. W. HOLMAN	JACK SMITH
F. J. HOUSELY	SWEN SCHMIDT
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WENTEL KOCH	DICK THESSIN
H. KOHLMOOS	O. J. TREVILLIAN
VICTOR C. KRESS	H. TRUTNER
W. H. LEE	JOE VANNUCI
C. A. LENZEN	HERMAN WALTERS
J. LEVINGSTONE	F. W. WARNEKE
HERBERT LOHSE	JESSE WALTON
A. MANCINI	GEO. WEINMAN
NINO MARCELLI	JOS. WEISS
JOE F. MARONEY	HARRY W. WETMORE
J. T. McCARTHY	PAUL WHITEMAN
J. P. McCARTHY	A. E. WIEBAK
CLAUD MEINERT	H. A. WILLIAMS
H. MELLETZ	GEORGE B. WILD
M. L. MERKI	JOE K. WILSON
SELIG MEYER	R. L. VOSMER
ELMER MILBRATH	S. T. WOOLEY
F. M. MINOR	
W. B. MIRES	

the support of patrons and giving nothing in return, they surely are the essence of benevolence.

(Signed) LEW C. SMITH.

More Band Vacancies.

The secretary has just received a letter from Lieutenant Jas. C. Eldridge, band master, 12th Infantry, Camp Fremont, Cal., stating that he is in need of the following instruments: 1 solo cornet, 6 Bb clarinets, 1 oboe, 1 bassoon, 1 flute, and 1 saxophone. Lieutenant Eldridge says that men can be inducted into the band at this time as he has orders from Washington to that effect. He also says that he shows no favoritism but that promotions are according to real merit and the men with the most ability have first call. Any of the members interested should get in touch with Lieutenant Eldridge at once.

Mr. C. Sharp Minor, the popular organist of the Rialto Theatre, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the army and will be leader of the band of the 40th Railroad Regiment of Heavy Artillery. The regiment will leave shortly for

France. This band is to be composed of 50 musicians and Mr. Minor would be pleased to hear from any of our members desiring to enlist in this outfit.

Fourth Liberty Loan—Buy Until It Hurts—Back Up Our 140 Members in Service of Uncle Sam.

While not in the battlefield, you and every citizen are necessary in the world conflict to obtain the sinews of warfare.

The Government of the United States has definitely determined to use its man power and its resources to attain a victory for the cause of human freedom.

During these times every adult person has a duty imperative and obligatory.

Your duty at the present time is to do everything you possibly can to make the Fourth Liberty Loan an overwhelming success.

In serving your country by subscribing to Liberty Bonds, you are also rendering a service to yourself. In thus giving of your present resources and of your future earnings, you are laying up for a rainy day. There is no investment or security so safe as a United States Government Bond.

Duly authorized lieutenants will call upon you for your bond subscription September 28th or shortly thereafter.

Please make all your arrangements in advance so that these lieutenants can take your application for a purchase with the least amount of delay.

Your duty is simple and when faithfully performed will redound to the credit of your country, division, yourself.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. McGREGOR,
Chairman, San Francisco Liberty Loan
Committee of 1000.

Approved: JAMES K. LYNCH.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Arguello, J. S., 1623 McAllister St. Tel. Fillmore 2426.

Cody, Arthur, 913 Valencia St. Tel. Mission 2150. Cortelazzi, O, 5213 East 14th St., Oakland. Tel. Fruitvale 2349-J.

Forde, F. D., Baldwin Apts., 1036 Polk St. Tel. Prospect 3354.

Fox, Louis C., 3671 16th St. Tel. Park 2259. Giddings, Mrs. V. W., 625 Ohio St., Vallejo, Cal. Gulmon, Harry S., Mendel Apts., 415 Jones St. Tel. Prospect 5742.

Hayes, Geo. J., 460 Grand View Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Jones, Lew, 268 21st St., Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 1210.

Klotz, C. W., 547 Hayes St. Lewin, Ludwig. Tel. West 2678.

Marks, Mannie, 410 Eddy St. Tel. Franklin 2351. McCarthy, J. T., Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, Cal.

McKay, Ben, 430 W. Cedar St., Eureka, Cal. Miller, Ernest, 52' 22d St., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 7027.

Minor, Max, Detention Camp, Camp Bowie, Company 10, Fort Worth, Tex.

Morris, Albert, 146 McAllister St. Tel. Market 690.

Persinger, L., 1443 Fourth Ave. Tel. Sunset 2122. Price, George, 334 Hyde St. Tel. Prospect 2839.

Rau, Fred R. J., 5460 La Verne Ave., Oakland. Russell, E. P., Arrow Apts., 124 Mason St. Tel. Kearny 4217.

Sinai, J., 275 Sixth St., Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 4078.

Smith, Mabel C., 556 55th St., Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 586-W.

Stewart, Chandler, 510 Willow St., Pacific Grove, Cal.

Wilson, James Franklin, 147 Valencia St. Tel. Franklin 2631.

Wittstock, E. R., 226 Haight St. Tel. Park 6156. Wolf, J. H., 1716 Waller St. Tel. Park 2736.

ANNOUNCING WAR EMERGENCY COURSES IN EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

An intensive training in Employment Management for men and women having a basic experience of at least three years industrial experience and knowledge of factory methods has been arranged for in the following universities:

Boston

Harvard University
Massachusetts Institute of Tech.
Boston University

New York

Bureau of Municipal Research

Rochester

University of Rochester

Pittsburgh

Carnegie Institute
University of Pittsburgh

Seattle, Wash.

University of Washington

Berkeley, Cal.

University of California

IN PREPARATION

Cincinnati

University of Cincinnati

Chicago

University of Chicago

The courses which run six weeks to two months are conducted by the Employment Management Division of the War Industries Board under the auspices of The Department of Labor
The War Department
The Navy Department
The U. S. Shipping Board
Chamber of Commerce of the United States

NO TUITION FEE

Employers having candidates for the courses and individual applicants desiring information should address:

CAPTAIN BOYD FISHER

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT DIVISION WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

717 Thirteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Since it is reported that a Government order is about to be issued whereby the brewing of beers shall cease on December 1st, we have decided to suspend our advertising campaign with this announcement, and for such time as this order may remain in force.

In reaching this decision we are not unmindful that Prohibitionists will make much capital of this Government order, making what is merely a war measure appear as an endorsement of Prohibition as such; but we do not believe that this will deceive many working men, whatever effect it may have upon others.

We wish publicly to acknowledge the splendid support rendered us by the LABOR PRESS, and by labor organizations representing more than 2,000,000 wage earners.

Fraternally,

LABOR'S EMERGENCY LIBERTY LEAGUE.

Washington, D. C., September 14, 1918.

(Y-15)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 20, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Communications—Filed—From Telephone Operators, announcement of an informal dance, to be held at Golden Gate Commandery Hall, October 12th, Saturday evening. From the California State Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of communication with reference to a public hearing before Governor Stephens. From the Department of Education, with reference to evening classes in Citizenship. From United States Railroad Administration, regarding free transportation to soldiers and sailors on furloughs, stating that the Director General has authorized a one-third fare for these men, but that further reduction is impracticable. From Waterfront Workers' Federation, inclosing resolutions with reference to statements made by Collector of Port Davis.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Theatrical Federation, calling attention to the fact that the Liberty and Washington Square theatres are unfair to the Theatrical Federation.

Referred to Musicians' Union—From the Liberty Loan Committee, requesting the Musicians' Union to donate some music for the night pageant parade.

Request Complied with—From the American Federation of Labor, copy of resolution instructing its executive officers to plan and carry on the most intensive campaign of organization within its power, and requesting all Central Councils to do likewise.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Roche protesting against any German-Austrian peace, and that only by an unconditional surrender of the German-Austrian forces and their allied belligerents that the great ends sought for by President Wilson and the entente allies can be accomplished, namely, the adoption and enforcement of the fourteen standards for international guidance announced as the program for civilized nations by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

A proposed charter amendment, fixing the salaries of certain members of the police department, was introduced by Delegate Murphy. Moved, that Council adopt the resolution. Amendment, that Council go on record in favor of an increase in salaries for the members of the police department; amendment carried by 85 ayes to 25 noes. Point of order was raised by Delegate Schulberg, that the amendment did not dispose of the original motion; the chair ruled the point not well taken. On an appeal from the decision the chair was sustained by a vote of 75 to 38.

Reports of Unions—Beer Bottlers—Are meeting with success in organizing soft drink workers. Grocery Clerks—Reported its working rules will be put into effect October 1st. Waiters—Are making progress with new wage scale. Shoe Clerks—Reported Chick's Booterie in Mission unfair to their organization. Laundry Workers—Have taken \$2500 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds. Barbers—Are still having trouble with master barbers; Examiner barber shop only fair shop on Third street. Telegraphers—Last Sunday meeting very successful; requested the assistance of the Typographical Union to unionize the operators of the Associated Press.

Label Section—Minutes printed in "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—Recommended that the

Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Schwartz Ginger Ale Co. Concurs in the request of Ladies' Garment Workers for permission to strike the Berman Tailoring Co. Wage scale of the Egg Inspectors laid over, no committee appearing. Committee appointed Brothers O'Connell, Bonsor, Kidwell and Haggerty to attend Butchers' special meeting. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted final draft of proposed charter amendment for indorsement for the establishment of municipal markets, abattoirs and other utilities; also reported progress on other matters before it. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Have installed a union of optical workers.

New Business—A request for financial assistance to the amount of \$100 for the purpose of sending a delegate to the first national convention of co-operative organizations at Springfield, Illinois. Moved, that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee and that Mr. Ames be invited to be present; carried. An amendment to donate \$100 to Mr. Ames was ruled out of order by the Chair. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was taken, and the Chair was sustained by a vote of 66 ayes and 8 noes.

Moved, that a special committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to study conditions and outline program to take care of conditions after the war; carried. The Chair appointed Delegates Kean, Murphy, O'Connell, Mullen, Bonsor, Gallagher and Riley.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$695.37. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$250.17.

Council adjourned at 11:05 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held September 18, 1918.

Meeting called to order by President Kidwell at 8:20 p. m., with all officers present but J. P. Sorensen, A. D. Serverance and Patrick O'Brien.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Home Industry League, in answer to letter sent by Label Agent per instruction of the Section; filed.

Bills—From "Labor Clarion" for \$6.00 for 100 copies of Labor Day edition. Secretary instructed to take bill and investigate as no such order was made.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks report that they are making an active campaign against "Chick's Booterie" on Mission street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, as he was very defiant and refused to consider unionizing. Jewelers No. 36 newly organized was represented by Brother A. Hockersmith who reports that they have organized about twenty shops in the city and just organized seven in Oakland; he is asking the support of trade unionists by having them demand to see the Jewelry Workers' union card that is displayed in all strictly union jewelry stores that employ their members; if the union card is not displayed you can be assured that everything is not right and fair to this organization. Give them your support. Waiters No. 30 report that they are having good meetings and are increasing their membership especially from the cash houses. Janitors report that they are sending out a special organizing notice to women employed in their line of work and will hold a special meeting on Saturday, September 21st, to organize them.

Agitation Committee reports progress on the open quarterly meeting to be held Wednesday, October 30th.

Label Agent reports that he had been assisting the Stove and Gas Appliance Union on some of the small shops also worked with the Shoe Clerks in the Mission district. That the frames for the

Orpheum
O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A WONDERFUL NEW BILL

JULIUS TANNEN, Chatterbox; WILBUR MACK & CO., in "A Pair of Tickets"; THE CREOLE FASHION PLATE, Delineator of Songs and Fashion; ALBERT VERTCHAMP, Violin Virtuoso, assisted at the Piano by Joyce Albert; FISHER & HAWLEY, in "Business is Business"; MELLETTE SISTERS, with Lew Pollock at the Piano, in a Song and Dance Revue; HERAS & PRESTON, Fast and Funny; OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW; FLORRIE MILLERSHIP, CHARLES O'CONNOR & CO., in "The Girl on the Magazine."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Matinee Prices (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70

Phone Market 5728

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work & Specialty—Lowest Prices

8801 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Your Next Hat Sir!

B E S U R E I T ' S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET
Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

CARHARTT
OVERALLS
FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

**The San Francisco Savings
and Loan Society**

Savings
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and
Seventh Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 20, 1918

Assets \$59,397,925.20
Deposits 55,775,507.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds 2,286,020.24
Employees' Pension Fund 284,597.17

OFFICERS

John A. Buck, President; Geo. Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Bells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, Geo. Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

wall signs were being made and that the pocket cards were ready to be passed out to members. That he was interviewing various prominent labor people as speakers for the open quarterly meeting. That the monthly circular letter was open for any union to use in boosting their label, card or button.

Good of the Section—Brother Gardner of the International Boot and Shoe Workers, addressed the meeting, stating that he had just been through the Northwest with good results for the agitation for their union label, that he would be in the city for a few weeks to visit unions at night and the merchants during the day in behalf of their label; he requests that the delegates would see to it that he is admitted to their respective union meetings as soon as it was possible to do so as in that way he could cover more than one meeting a night. He further stated that experience has taught him that continual agitation is the only method to impress the union label, card or button upon the trade unionist mind so that he will in the end become an agitator for it.

Receipts—Dues, \$31; P. C. Tax, \$61.61.

Bills—Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$20.75; E. G. Buehrer, \$2.50; from Special Fund, \$31.25.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:10 p. m. to meet Wednesday, October 2d.

"Demand the Union Label, Card and Button."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPETE, Secretary.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CLERKS.

When your customer was peevish today because she could not buy more sugar than 2 pounds per person per month, what did you say to her?

Did you shrug your shoulders and make some slighting remark about the Food Administration and the impossibility of understanding its regulations, or did you have the facts at your tongue's end?

It is important that you remember what you said, because upon your answer to her criticism may largely depend that woman's attitude toward the Food Administration, our own Government, and toward the war in general.

Suppose you had said to her that she was being asked to restrict her use of sugar because the ships which were formerly used to transport sugar to this country were now taking our soldiers to France in such numbers that they have definitely staggered the German line. Suppose you had explained to her that the allied countries of Europe have been holding that line for years on a lower sugar ration than we are now asked to observe, and that in the face of pitiful shortage of all other supplies. Suppose you had taken a few minutes to show her how soldiers need sugar for quick energy and how much greater our exports must be now that we have more than a million men over there to be fed, in addition to the 120,000,000 Allies, all of whom look to us as the last food resource of the civilized world.

Women are sympathetic and loyal by nature. Any woman would give her last pound of sugar to her sister in France and she would deny herself anything to serve her country. This woman merely did not understand.

Clerks dealing with the public in these times should make it a question of personal honor to keep informed upon all questions connected with the war. War should be our business, first, last and all the time. We should never "lose sight of the ball."

Our daily conversation in these times must be guarded. We are either aiding our Government or we are aiding the Germans. Which side are you on?

Lying is like bleaching your hair; once you start, you have to keep it up forever in order to keep from being found out.

THE EXTRA LINK.

By Henry A. McAnarney.

The United States Government is calling upon its reserve industrial forces to unfold an extra link. More supplies of steel in the country's storehouses are needed; industry is devouring the coal from the mines, the factories and the fields send forth their cry for help.

Our working people and our directors of industry bear a great responsibility. They are the center of a terrific offensive campaign. They must reinforce our boys overseas who are mowing down the ruthless Prussian with relentless fury.

The forces of industry lag behind the needs of war.

The inventive genius of the world has been massed for destruction.

The industrial genius of the world must be marshaled for conservation. For we must have peace if we are successfully to wage war—peace and determination.

We need superior tools.

What we lack in mechanical processes we must provide in adjustment of the creative elements to the demands of the crisis by superior organization.

Initiative must be stimulated.

The times demand the man who thinks.

His powers of analysis, his faculty for directing, his imagination, his capacity for commanding, his alertness, are too valuable and the necessities of the hour too urgent to permit of them being buried, wasted.

Be he laborer, artist, or the man at the throttle, he must be placed in the ranks according to his worth.

Where shall these men be found?

Everywhere—in the workshop, at the forge, in the yard, at the office desk.

The world must seek him out.

All men are not born to their proper place in life; all men do not know their sphere.

Some there have been who, gifted with tremendous powers of aggression, have plunged forward from nowhere; others well qualified to rise, though lacking the stimulus of ambition, have been content to pass unnoticed and unknown.

And the world has fostered most those who courted its rewards.

Now necessity summons all; calls upon men and women to prove their mettle; commands them to come forth.

The world must take an inventory of its resources. It needs man-thinking, planning, constructive men.

Every worker must fill the place ability assigns to him.

These recluse masters, these buried treasures, these geniuses of obscurity, must be dragged from their cells.

The work they are doing is valueless compared with that of which they may be capable.

The powers of the thinking man, the builder, the planner, the director, are too essential to the requirements of industry to allow them to rot and waste away.

The functions of the directors of industry impose a constant combing of their mills, their mines, their factories. They must know their men!

These extra links are there! The reward of finding them will justify their search!

McTIERNAN ACTS.

James J. McTiernan will act as business agent of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 168 during the absence of George Cullen in Sacramento. The union will elect a delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention at the meeting next Tuesday evening.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

For Safe Keeping Put Your Money in DIAMONDS



By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

DIAMONDS have become one of the safest and best paying investments a man can make. They have gone up sixty per cent since 1914. The advance in years to come will be equally rapid. They will make you money in addition to the pleasure of wearing them. We insure their value to you by our money-back guaranty bond, agreeing to refund 90 per cent of your purchase price any time within a year if you have to dispose of them.

We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticise a diamond you buy here. Put \$10 or \$25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Opticians
Jewelry

895 MARKET STREET, near Fifth

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.



LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	245 Mission
†Intertype Machines.	1672 Haight
*†Linotype and Intertype.	1122-1124 Mission
†Simplex Machines.	268 Market
(31) Architect Press, The.....	140 Second
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	346 Sansome
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	115 Howard
(73) Belcher & Phillips.....	370 Second
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	1122 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	1185 Church
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....	3358 Twenty-second
(176) *California Press.....	236 Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	112 Hyde
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1122-1124 Mission
(39) *Collins, C. J.	1122-1124 Mission
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co.....	112 Hyde
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	1122-1124 Mission
(46) Eastman & Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	1122-1124 Mission
(146) Excelsior Press.....	1122-1124 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(75) Gille Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	1122-1124 Mission
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.	1122-1124 Mission
(20) Hancock Bros.....	1122-1124 Mission
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(60) *Hinton, W. M.	1122-1124 Mission
(150) *International Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	1122-1124 Mission
(227) Lasky, I.	1122-1124 Mission
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(84) Liberty Press.....	1122-1124 Mission
(45) Liss, H. C.	1122-1124 Mission
(135) Lynch, J. C.	1122-1124 Mission
(23) *Majestic Press.....	1122-1124 Mission
(37) Marshall, J. C.	1122-1124 Mission
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	1122-1124 Mission
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	1122-1124 Mission
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(80) McLean, A. A.	1122-1124 Mission
(91) McNicoll, John R.	1122-1124 Mission
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	1122-1124 Mission
(32) *Norton, R. H.	1122-1124 Mission
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(88) *Polyglot Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....	1122-1124 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	1122-1124 Mission
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	1122-1124 Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	1122-1124 Mission
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(145) tS. F. Newspaper Union.....	1122-1124 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(15) Simplex System Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(25) *Shanley Co., The.....	1122-1124 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	1122-1124 Mission
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	1122-1124 Mission
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....	1122-1124 Mission
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1122-1124 Mission
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(25) Wale Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(36) West End Press.....	1122-1124 Mission
(43) Western Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1122-1124 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(76) Woobers, Inc.....	1122-1124 Mission
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	1122-1124 Mission

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....	1122-1124 Mission
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(224) Foster & Futerwick Company.....	1122-1124 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.	1122-1124 Mission
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(130) McIntyre, John B.	1122-1124 Mission
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.	1122-1124 Mission
(195) Stumm, E. C.	1122-1124 Mission
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....	1122-1124 Mission

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N..... 1122-1124 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Gallaway Lithographing Co., Inc. The..... 1122-1124 Mission

(26) Roesch Co., Louis..... 1122-1124 Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... 1122-1124 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... 1122-1124 Mission

(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... 1122-1124 Mission

(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie..... 1122-1124 Mission

(25) *Daily News..... 1122-1124 Mission

(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie..... 1122-1124 Mission

(21) Labor Clarion..... 1122-1124 Mission

(141) *La Voce del Popolo..... 1122-1124 Mission

(57) *Leader, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

(123) *L'Italia Daily News..... 1122-1124 Mission

(39) *Mission Enterprise..... 1122-1124 Mission

(144) *Organized Labor..... 1122-1124 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... 1122-1124 Mission

(61) *Recorder, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

(32) *Richmond Record, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

(41) *Star, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish..... 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room..... 1122-1124 Mission

(103) Lyons, J. F. 1122-1124 Mission

(122) Periodical Press Room..... 1122-1124 Mission

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co..... 1122-1124 Mission

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N..... 1122-1124 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros..... 1122-1124 Mission

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co..... 1122-1124 Mission

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co..... 1122-1124 Mission

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... 1122-1124 Mission

(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... 1122-1124 Mission

(202) Congdon, Harry R. 1122-1124 Mission

(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co..... 1122-1124 Mission

(209) Salter Bros..... 1122-1124 Mission

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... 1122-1124 Mission

(207) Western Process Engraving Co..... 1122-1124 Mission

STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPE.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros..... 1122-1124 Mission

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.

Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.

Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.

National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.

Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.

Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market

Schmidt Lithograph Co.

St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.

United Cigar Stores.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and

Clement street, grocer.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Eight proposed amendments to the laws of the International Typographical Union are to be voted on by the referendum on Wednesday, October 16, 1918. All of the amendments are submitted by action of the recent annual convention held in Scranton, Pa. A brief synopsis of each amendment follows:

Amendment No. 1 proposes to do away with the annual convention during the war and provides for the calling of a convention when the war is over, or earlier if necessary, at a place to be selected by the executive council.

Amendment No. 2 provides for the election of a second vice-president, to replace the present second vice-president, who becomes fourth vice-president, with a vote on the executive council only when that body is considering business concerning the Typographia.

Amendment No. 3—All officers, except auditors, are now elected for two years. This amendment makes the term of the president, first vice-president and secretary-treasurer two years upon their first election, but when re-elected the term shall be for four years. It does not change the term of other officers.

Amendment No. 4 proposes to increase the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer from \$3500 to \$5000 per annum and that of the first vice-president from \$100 to \$200 per annum.

Amendment No. 5—The compensation of unsalaried officers is now not less than \$4 per day. This amendment increases it to not less than \$6 per day.

Amendment No. 6 proposes to levy an assessment of 5 cents per member per week to pay the dues of members in war service, the same to begin January 1, 1919.

Amendment No. 7 determines if members who are residents of the Union Printers Home be exempt from the assessment provided for in the sixth amendment.

Amendment No. 8—Members at the Home are now exempt from the payment of per capita tax, and members on the old-age pension roll are not entitled to the pension in any week in which they earn more than two days' pay at the scale of the local union. The executive council submits the seventh and eighth propositions so the membership can express its desires regarding the assessment on these members if proposition No. 6 is adopted.

The regular meeting of the union will be held next Sunday. Final action on the report of the newspaper scale committee will be had and it is important that all members directly affected by that scale will be present.

Latest news from Sergeant Fred Bebergall was received from New York and dated September 13th. At the time of writing he said that his next letter would undoubtedly be posted from overseas.

Sergeant Edward C. Sumpf, Q. M. C., U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Mason, Cal., would be glad to hear from any of his old friends among the monotype operators. Sumpf is well known from New York to San Francisco.

Fred D. Richards, formerly employed at the H. S. Crocker chapel, is now Lieutenant Richards, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. In a recent letter to headquarters, he says, in part:

"I have been in the service since the 12th of June 1917, and although I haven't had the opportunity to show what I could do 'over there,' I must have shown Uncle Sam that I was needed here as I have been used as an instructor in a number of camps including Camp Funston, Kansas, where the 89th Division (Gen. Wood's) was trained. I was with them all through their training and went as far toward France with them

as Camp Mills, N. Y., when I was sent back to attend an officers' training camp.

"Was successful and was handed a commission on the 26th of August; yes, I will say that it was handed to me, but it was only after having put in the hardest three months in my life. I lost sixteen pounds, but when called up for physical examination, no flaws could be found, which is enough to make any man feel proud of himself after having worked in a print shop for about twenty years.

"I am now in an outfit that is something new in the American army, but old in the French. The pioneers being a cross between the engineers and the infantry. We do everything that the infantry does and although we are not equipped as are the engineers we are supposed to be of help to them whenever we are needed to help them build or fight."

JURISDICTION OF PILE DRIVERS.

The jurisdiction controversy between pile drivers and shipyard riggers and machine movers over certain work in shipyards, will be gone over and efforts made to settle same at a convention now in session at Dallas, Texas. Pile Drivers No. 77 of this city elected J. D. Barnes, Bert Bush and Don Cameron as its representatives to said convention. The same union elected A. L. McDonald and Dan McGilvrey as delegates to the San Diego convention of the State Federation of Labor.

GOMPERS IN FRANCE.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and his colleagues of the Labor Mission have arrived in France and are being well received by the organized workers of that country.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

SAUSAGEMAKERS WELCH.

After having agreed to abide by the decision of the State Food Administrator, the sausage-makers employed at the Miller & Lux plant in this city went out on strike Monday morning in violation of the decision of the Labor Council, the Butchers' Union and the Food Administrator. The decision gave them an increase of \$3 a week and an eight and one-half hour day. This is all that was asked by the men except an eight-hour day. They had previously been working nine hours. All of the plants were running Wednesday with the exception of Miller & Lux, which firm is complying with the Food Administrator's order on the eight and one-half hour a day basis. Those operating had granted the eight hours temporarily under pressure.

At the order of the Food Administrator the Butchers' Board of Trade and the Sausage Manufacturers' Association met in special session last Tuesday night, to consider his demand that they abide by the decision rendered in every particular, cease violation of the order and operate under the eight and one-half instead of the eight-hour day. This was agreed to by the two organizations, and the men have returned to work during the past few days.

WOMEN UNSUITED FOR STREET CARS.

Federal investigators have decided in a report to the president of the Cleveland Railway Company that women shall not be employed as conductors on Cleveland street cars on and after November 1, 1918. They found the duties and conditions unsuitable for women. Nor did there appear to be such a shortage of labor as to justify the experiment.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department

THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

Corduroys--with the "Union Label"---

*The Label you
want to see--*



—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at

\$3.50 a pair

The New

Prager Department Store

MARKET AND JONES

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS WIN.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8 has adjusted the only remaining difference which prevented it from enjoying a 100 per cent union shop in this city. The new scale is effective in every shop.

The great lesson we have to learn in this world is to give it all up; it is not so much resolution as renunciation, not so much courage as resignation, that we need.—Ruskin.

Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Lager on Draught

JOHN WIESE

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
Strictly Union Conditions

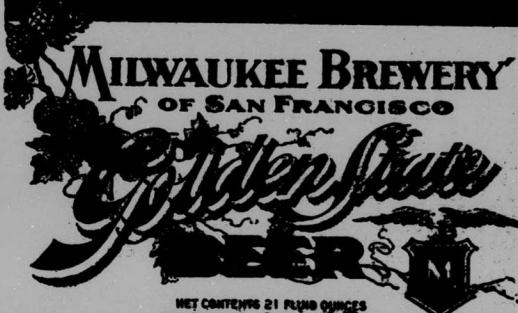
3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

**OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY**

Rye

Bourbon



NET CONTENTS 21 FLUID OUNCES
BREWERY'S OWN BREWING.



Trade Mark

HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH

GAS WATER HEATERS
DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District
445 SUTTER STREET
Phone Sutter 140

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

ON SATURDAY STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

We have signed an AGREEMENT with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, to Close our Store on Saturday Nights at 9 P. M. instead of 10 P. M., in order to give our clerks shorter hours.



It is up to You Union Men to help the Union Clerks and Buy Before 9 O'Clock on Saturday Night.

We
Do
Expert
Repair-
ing

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
825 MARKET ST OPPOSITE STOCKTON 825

WE GIVE

GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

OPPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a bill which reaches the highest standard of vaudeville. Julius Tannen, recently a star in "Potash and Perlmutter," in which he scored a great hit as Mawruss Perlmutter, has returned to his old love—vaudeville—and will amuse with an entirely new monologue. Wilbur Mack will appear in his own comedy skit, "A Pair of Tickets," in which it will be remembered he scored such a great hit last season. It has been entirely revised and new numbers are introduced with the result that its success is even greater than ever. He brings with him his own supporting company, which includes Gladys Lockwood, a great San Francisco favorite. Albert Vertchamp, one of the latest stars in the musical firmament, although only twenty-two years of age is a violin virtuoso who has mastered a repertoire which musical experts declare is one of the largest ever undertaken by an artist. He has the assistance of Joyce Alberte. The Creole Fashion Plate is the best female impersonator that has appeared before the public since Julian Eltinge. George M. Fisher and John K. Hawley, clever and popular comedians, will appear in a comedy playlet entitled "Business Is Business." The Mellette Sisters will present a series of novel and attractive songs and dances. Heras and Preston are a team of acrobats and comedians who accomplish the seemingly impossible and have the merit of variety and originality. The latest series of the Official War Revue will be exhibited. The remaining act will be Florrie Millership, Charles O'Connor and Co. in the musical skit, "The Girl on the Magazine."

STEAMFITTERS No. 590.

At the next meeting of Steamfitters Union No. 590 a resolution to purchase \$2000 worth of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds will be considered. Secretary A. G. Atwood is now making arrangements whereby all bonds purchased by the members may be handled through the union.

KOSTUME KARNIVAL.

The Boards of Management of the Young Ladies' Institute and the Young Men's Institute are commencing preparation for the annual Kostume Karnival which this year is to be held on October 31st at the Civic Auditorium. The proceeds of this Karnival, which is an annual event, go to the relief funds of these two orders, which have nearly six thousand members in San Francisco. Out of a total membership of three thousand in San Francisco, the Young Men's Institute now has seven hundred San Francisco boys in the service of Uncle Sam. Last year's Karnival was a tremendous success, but it is expected that the affair this year will surpass last year's event, from both the financial and social standpoints. The chairmen of the different committees are as follows: General Chairman, Frank A. Sullivan; Executive Committee, R. D. Blake; Publicity, Grover O'Connor; Concessions, John J. O'Brien; Program, Thos. J. Christal; Tickets, Clarence Mihan; Floor Chas. F. Healey.

PACIFIC COAST COUNCIL TO MEET.

The Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council, composed of delegates from the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle, representing 150,000 men, will meet at the San Francisco Labor Temple next Monday to discuss labor conditions of the Coast. According to Frank C. Miller, secretary of the local Iron Trades Council, the principal business of the Council will be the consideration of the award of the Wage Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which it is expected will be announced by that time.

PATTERNMAKERS.

The Patternmakers' Union will at its next meeting give special consideration to the amount of Liberty Bonds to be purchased in the coming drive. The question of sending a delegate to the State Federation convention will also be given consideration.

BE CONSISTENT AND BOOST.

The union label is certainly a wonderful agent for the betterment of the working conditions of organized labor. It is not asking too much of all workers to see that the goods they buy bears the stamp of approval of organized labor, and the only method of showing its approval is by placing the union label on every article manufactured under union conditions. Do you want your hard-earned wages to go to building up industries and establishments that are unfair to labor? If you do, don't trouble to ask for the union label—but if you wish to be consistent and conscientious and you feel you want to do your part in bringing about a better state of affairs for the workers, see that the union label is on everything you buy. Men's shirts and furnishings are being made by Eagleson & Co., bearing the union label that make it easy to be consistent; boost for the label.

ORGANIZE IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

Organization of an Iron Trades Council at Stockton has practically been perfected, according to organizers returned to San Francisco. The organizers were E. H. Misner, international organizer for the machinists; M. Kleinhammer, secretary of the Patternmakers' Union; Jas. Doyle of the Molders' Union, and M. Joshua of the Foundry Employees.

Kleinhammer says a Government official is investigating the labor situation in Stockton.

DEMAND \$5 WAGE.

United Laborers' Union of San Francisco has voted to demand a \$5 a day minimum wage for its membership. In conjunction with the Laborers' Union of Alameda County the new demands will be submitted to the contractors at the same time. Business Agent William F. Dwyer says that while the minimum wage for laborers at the present time is \$4 per day, most of the men are receiving \$4.25 and \$4.50.

STATIONARY FIREMEN.

The stationary firemen are negotiating with the Western Power Company for a wage of \$140 a month. They are now receiving \$115 a month. Secretary Foley announces that the union also is about to present a new scale to the Spring Valley Water Company and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

BARTENDERS TO MOVE.

Daniel Regan, secretary of the Bartenders' Local Union, is now arranging for the removal of the union headquarters to 601-602 Grant Building on October 1st. Besides the offices of the union will have recreation and assembly rooms there.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They patronize you.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made
CLOTHING
Cor. Sixth & Market Agents
CARHARTT OVERALLS

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

Lundstrom

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style

STORES

1126 Market
605 Kearny

2640 Mission
26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission